

Claims:

- Sub B1* 1. A method of inhibiting the differentiation of an activated T-cell into a cytotoxic lymphocyte in a mammalian subject, said method comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a PSGL antagonist.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said PSGL antagonist is selected from the group consisting of a soluble form of PSGL, an antibody directed to PSGL, an antibody directed to sLe<sub>x</sub>, an antibody directed to sulfated tyrosine, sLe<sub>x</sub>, mimetics which inhibit sLe<sub>x</sub> binding and a small molecule inhibitor of PSGL binding.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein said PSGL antagonist is a soluble form of PSGL.
- Sub B2* 4. The method of claim 2, wherein said PSGL antagonist is an antibody directed to PSGL.
5. A method of treating or ameliorating an autoimmune condition, said method comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a PSGL antagonist.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein said PSGL antagonist is selected from the group consisting of a soluble form of PSGL, an antibody directed to PSGL, an antibody directed to sLe<sub>x</sub>, an antibody directed to sulfated tyrosine, sLe<sub>x</sub>, mimetics which inhibit sLe<sub>x</sub> binding and a small molecule inhibitor of PSGL binding.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein said PSGL antagonist is a soluble form of PSGL.
8. The method of claim 6, wherein said PSGL antagonist is an antibody

directed to PSGL.

9. A method of treating or ameliorating a allergic reaction, said method comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a PSGL antagonist.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said PSGL antagonist is selected from the group consisting of a soluble form of PSGL, an antibody directed to PSGL, an antibody directed to sLe<sub>x</sub>, an antibody directed to sulfated tyrosine, sLe<sub>x</sub>, mimetics which inhibit sLe<sub>x</sub> binding and a small molecule inhibitor of PSGL binding.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said PSGL antagonist is a soluble form of PSGL.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein said PSGL antagonist is an antibody directed to PSGL.

13. A method of treating or ameliorating asthma, said method comprising administering to said subject a therapeutically effective amount of a PSGL antagonist.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said PSGL antagonist is selected from the group consisting of a soluble form of PSGL, an antibody directed to PSGL, an antibody directed to sLe<sub>x</sub>, an antibody directed to sulfated tyrosine, sLe<sub>x</sub>, mimetics which inhibit sLe<sub>x</sub> binding and a small molecule inhibitor of PSGL binding.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said PSGL antagonist is a soluble form of PSGL.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein said PSGL antagonist is an antibody directed to PSGL.

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17. The method of claim 3, wherein said soluble form of PSGL comprises the first 19 amino acids of the mature amino acid sequence of PSGL.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein said soluble form of PSGL comprises the first 47 amino acids of the mature amino acid sequence of PSGL.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein said 47 amino acids are fused to the Ig portion of an immunoglobulin chain.
20. The method of claim 7, wherein said soluble form of PSGL comprises the first 19 amino acids of the mature amino acid sequence of PSGL.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein said soluble form of PSGL comprises the first 47 amino acids of the mature amino acid sequence of PSGL.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein said 47 amino acids are fused to the Ig portion of an immunoglobulin chain.
23. The method of claim 11, wherein said soluble form of PSGL comprises the first 19 amino acids of the mature amino acid sequence of PSGL.
24. The method of claim 23, wherein said soluble form of PSGL comprises the first 47 amino acids of the mature amino acid sequence of PSGL.
25. The method of claim 24, wherein said 47 amino acids are fused to the Ig portion of an immunoglobulin chain.

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